1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the giery and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

## THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

THE BUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper.

Daily . . . . . . . . . . . \$6 00 Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 Weekly - - - - - - - 1 00

Address THE SUN, New York. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1888.

#### Where is Mr. Holman?

On Tuesday the House passed four bills. each appropriating \$100,000 for new Federal buildings in four small towns.

Greenville gets \$100,000. Greenville is a elty in South Carolina, with a total population, at the time of the last census, of 6,160 souls. In other words, it is about as big as Bloomfield in New Jersey, or Flushing village on Long Island

Asheville, in the North Carolina mountains, gets \$100,000. Asheville is the capital of Buncombe county. At the time of the last cenand the town had 2.616 inhabitants. It may have grown somewhat since then. Springfield, in Missouri, gets \$100,000.

Springfield's population was 6,522. The town aiready contains a cotton mill which cost \$100,000, but that was a private enterprise. Monroe, in Ouachita county, Louisiana gets \$100,000. The census reports the popu lation of Monroe town as 2,070. Fifty dollars

per capita on the entire population ought to give them a pretty fine Post Office building. This is merely the first stir in the stagnant atmosphere, forerunning and presaging the mighty hurricane that is close upon its heels. Similar bills, aggregating about \$20,000,000, are waiting their day, and the House has already set apart five days, from Feb. 21 to 25 inclusive, for their consideration. The surplus well may tremble.

We were under the impression that the Hon. WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN had been reflected to the Fiftieth Congress.

### The British Vote in the United States.

A topic which of late has been discussed with lively interest and much complacency by anti-Irish London journals is the alleged intention of English, Scotch, and Canadian residents in the United States to get themselves naturalized with all convenient speed in order to counterbalance the so-called Irish vote in the next Presidential election. The explanation of the failure of these sojourners to become American citizens before, with the elucidation of their motives for a change of tactics at this time, may be highly satisfactory to British Tories, but it is not so to us, and in our judgment the sooner it is laid before the people of this country the better for all parties.

We may remark at the outset that in their ponderous dissertations on this subject the London newspapers exhibit the same egreglous ignorance which they habitually display regarding fundamental American institutions. Their accomplished leader writers seem to be thoroughly conversant with the organic laws which govern the futile nothing about the Constitution of the United States, much less about the Constitution of the State of New York, a Commonwealth more populous and incomparably more opulent and mighty than the kingdom of Scotland or the kingdom of Ireland. These gentlemen inform their readers that there are some 500,000 British men sofourning in this country, including about 50,000 in New York, as many in Chicago, and rather more than that number in Philadelphia. They point out with satisfaction that 50,000 new electors, all voting one way, in the city of New York, would be apt to exert an appreciable influence in a Presidential election, which seems true enough, when we recall that in 1884 a change of 600 votes from one side to the other would have defeated the Democratic candidate. But these edifying writers take a good deal for granted, when they assume that there are in this town 50,000 British metics, or resident aliens, who could have voted last year, had they so chosen, and who have only to lift a hand next November in order to let fall a decisive ballot. In the aforesaid assumption the British leader writers are literally reckoning without the host. They have overlooked little ceremony known as a declaration of intentions, which it has pleased us to prescribe, and which in most of our States presedes by a considerable interval the final act of naturalization. However fervent, therefore, may be the wish of our British metics to swamp our ballot boxes with anti-Irish votes. they will, we apprehend, be forced to await the fulfilment of certain legal requirements

that loom so large before the eyes of London lournalists, but who never before have signified a purpose of becoming citizens, all at once change their minds? This is an awkward query, and, in order to answer it, the London newspapers have invoked tne most ingenious and resourceful of their writers. The neglect of the British allen to declare even his intention of naturalization should not, so we are assured, be ascribed to contempt or undervaluation of our institutions. It was due on the contrary, to a conviction that institutions are so absolutely perfect and unimprovable that any co operation on the part of British residents would be a work of pure supererogation. It never seems to have occurred to the London Specialor, to which we are indebted for this nnetuous explanation, that it proves too much. For if the imaginary half million British sojourners are not going to the polls for the purpose either of supplying a support which our institutions now lack, or of adjusting them to the ever-varying condione of the social organism, it must be that they have in view designs extraneous and motives foreign to the rightful aims of American citizens.

But why should these myriads of voters in

buckram, the half million British metics

It is, indeed, ultimately acknowledged by clator that the tolerated British res dents in these United States, who never be fore have taken the trouble to comply with our naturalization laws, are now about to do so, not for the purpose of upholding the political temple of refuge, which is open to all comers, but for the unworthy object of an-

tagonizing a respected and patriotic section of our American electorate. The British-American vote, so we are told in so many words by the Spectator, is to become for the first time a factor in our politics for no other end than to confront and nullify what is termed the Irish vote.

Now, the engineers and eulogists of this movement may as well be admonished from the start that their time and labor will be thrown away. We do not allow political parties to be organised in this country for the avowed purpose of setting one section of our people against another, We would not permit German-Americans to place themselves in open and bitter opposition to Iriah-Americans, nor these in their turn to assail the Scanding viana who have cast in their lot with ours. If such an execrable project o discrimination could ever have succ would have done so thirty years ago in the hands of the native politicians: but that experiment succumbed with memorable promptitude, to the reprobation and derision of native Americans themselves. What the Know-Nothing party became a by-word for attempting, we would not advise a British-American party to essay at present.

## Caution to Mr. Godkin's Readers.

Our whole duty as a newspaper compre hends all sorts of functions, important and insignificant, difficult and easy, joy-bringing and disagreeable. In the last class we must include the job now in hand. In an editorial article designed to instruct

those confiding citizens and sub-citizens who depend upon the Evening Post for political information, Mr. E. L. Godkin undertook on Tuesday an elaborate analysis of the vote in certain parts of this town at the Presidential elections of 1880 and 1884. The design of the article, as we infer, was to encourage the Mugwump readers of the Post in the belief that they form an important body in New York politics, and inhabit the most desirable parts of Manhattan Island. We have not the slightest objection to this motive. No humane person, it seems to us, can find fault with anything calculated to cheer up the Mugwumps and Mugwumplets in the present hour of gloom. But when it comes to matters of fact, we must firmly insist on Mr Gonery's telling them the truth.

Why, for instance, should Mr. Godern be permitted to go unrebuked when he informs his readers that "the Twenty-first Assembly district of New York is known as the Murray Hill district, and always used to be depended upon for a large Republican majority"? As everybody ought to know, the Eleventh is the Murray Hill district. The Twenty-first extends from Fortieth street more than two miles north of Murray Hill to Eighty-fifth street. If the Twenty-first district has "always been depended upon for a large Republican majority" it badly upset calculations in 1876 when it gave Til-DEN nearly twice as many votes as HATES. But these misrepresentations are comparatively venial. We quote from Mr. GODKIN'S

political essay: "The First ward of New York had given Ganger

The figures which Mr. GODKIN gives as the BLAINE vote in the First ward are inaccurate. A careful examination shows that they represent the BLAINE vote in the First, Second Third, and Fifth wards combined. Again we quote Mr. GODKIN:

"The Fourth ward had given Gazzinia only 1,548;

gave BLAINE 2,380." These figures, as nearly as we can ascertain, belong to the Seventh ward. They are certainly three or four times too big for the Fourth ward. Once more from Mr. Godern: "The Second ward had given Ganries only 1,160; th

gave Blains 2,150, or nearly twice as many. Insamuch as the total population of the Second ward, including men, women, and the little children who toddle on the side. walks, is less by several hundred than the vote for BLAINE which is here assigned to it, there is obviously something very far wrong in Mr. Godkin's figures. That is all the more surprising, since he himself is an inhabitant of the Second ward. In the Second ward he writes political misinformation for young Mugwumps, and in the Second ward he takes his daily noonday nap.

Now can these amazing misstatements be the result of mere ignorance on the part of 'LARBY" GODKIN? We wish we could be lieve it. If he were a naturalized citizen of more recent importation, we should hasten to accept any explanation that spares his veracity, even at the expense of his political intelligence. But it is years and years since LARRY" came over. He has dwelt too long in New York city not to be perfectly well aware of the distinction between the ward, the Assembly district, and the election district in the local scheme of suffrage. The conclusion that he deliberately planned to deceive his young Mugwump readers and confiding disciples, is borne down upon us with almost igresistible force. That is why our present task is so unplessant.

Strive to tell the truth, LARRY! You have not followed our recent advice to begin the new year with a resolution to live hereafter a life of strict veracity. It is not yet too late. February is as proper a month as January for beginning a radical reform. This is only the second day of the month Suppose you make February 2, 1888, a redletter day in your career, and brace up, bravely and honorably, against the bad old habit. We shall give you all the assistance and encouragement that pitying sympathy and kind, philanthropic interest can suggest. Every good citizen will do the same. Instead of sneering at your efforts and trying to crush you down, all good Christian men will do everything in their power to make the struggle easier for youto uplift and aid you on toward the goal.

Suppose you try it, "LARRY." Nobody will think the worse of you for making the experiment, and it seems to us that if you succeed you will find an immeasurable reward in the gain to your self-respect.

### Stronger Men

Pause, O! ye students of anthropology, and consider the signs of progress in the human form as illustrated by the person of JOHN DEMPSEY, prize fighter.

Mr. DEMPSEY's successful career has not hitherto exhibited any point of peculiar interest for others than those who entertain for him a purely professional sympathy. It has been a monotonous record of exhibitions of superiority over every successive antagonist whom fortune placed within the activity of his knuckles, unrestrained by the conventional politeness of ordinary social intercourse. As often as he has toed the scratch, he has retired in good order and with flying colors. The science concerned with his enterprises up to within year ago, was the science of "the fancy" only, but within that time he has fairly fought himself out of the partisen limits of pugilism into the broader field of general attention.

About a year ago when weighing we believe, about 150 pounds, he fought with GEORGE LE BLANCER, an athlete not reckoned generally of the highes class, but still counted an excellent man.

and weighing about 160 pounds. say whipped him without serious effort. Then, after playing with JOHNNY BRAGAN much to REAGAN'S sorrow, about a couple of months ago, he had an encounter the night before last with what might called very nearly a first-rate 170 pounder, DOMINION MCCAPPREY, and the latter was simply added to DEMPSET's listall beaten men. Even DEMPSEY's most rabid admirers scarcely thought that this comparatively slender youth, with his 154 pounds of weight, his small, thin head, well-proportioned but slight legs, and delcate hands could settle so powerful and experienced a man as MoCAPPREY. But after the fight was over, DENFSEY seemed as much better than McCappers as he had predously appeared better than LE BLANCHE. And here a little comparison with other men will afford an approximate estimate re-

specting the true nature of this performance. When CHARLEY MITCHELL came to this country he was regarded as a wonder, and a first-class man he was. We remember seeing the point discussed by British authorities whether he was as good as TOM SAYERS and Jam Macs. Opinions generally favored MACE as the best of the trio, but MITOR-ELL was not without his admirers. He met McCappray several years ago, and after four rounds the fight was awarded to MCCAPPREY. The decision was questioned, as decisions generally are, but even from MITCHELL'S side there was very little to shoose; and whatever might have been the result if the contest had been continued, MCCAPPRET certainly outfought him in the

We imagine there will be few experts now to maintain that DEMPSET could not whip MITCHELL, even giving the latter the advantage of ten pounds in weight; and we do not think that it will be considered unreasonable, when we consider the case with which DEMPREY floored McCAPPREY'S colors, to say that of all the great fighters who have appeared under 160 pounds, a class which will include the famous Tom SATERS and YANKER SULLIVAN of terrible repute, JACK DEMPSET would have whipped each or any.

The halos of the past are hard to extinguish, but from all the available information which is at hand, we must conclude that DEMPSEY is the best man of his weight that ever entered the ring. In make up, in science, in style of fighting, he is unexcelled. He is not a fast fighter. He is not one of those pugilists who, like an explosive bomb, go off with s bang, and who, to effect any punishment at all, must do it in the first moments. He is more like a magazine rifle which pours its effective fire steadily and unceasingly. And it must be remembered that his powers have never yet been measured. Any one can see that he is a wonderful man now, and just precisely how good he is no one knows.

All of which goes to show that in addition o the incontestable fact shown by statistics that man is growing bigger, he is improving in fighting quality also, and represents more physical energy to the pound than he did in days gone by.

#### Fancy, Not History.

General W. T. SHERMAN has just published an essay on the strategy of the civil war, in the course of which he makes the following allegation:

"Thus the Army of the Potomac had four command ing Generals, the Fresident, the Secretary of War, God eral Hallers, and General McClelan, each giving or dera planning campaigns, ordering detachments bithe the latest information by 'spice and informers' Noth ing but Divine Previdence could have saved this nation from humiliation at that erists of our history."

This is rhetoric run wild and assertion without balance. There is no foundation but fancy for the averment that independent, contradictory orders were issued to the Army of the Potomac by the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. HALLECK, or that either of them assumed to command that army. Gen. HALLECK was the Commander-in-Chief of all the armies, with his headquarters in Washington. He was in constant communication with the Secretary 4 the Desel any importance affecting the movements of the Army of the Potomac or the safety of the capital was issued without conference

and concert of all three. In his time Gen. SHEBMAN has made him self responsible for a great deal of wild and wayward statement, but we cannot recall any utterance of his wilder or more wayward than this

## Senator Ingalis is No Double-Face.

A correspondent of the Roston Herald at tributes to Senator INGALLS the following remarks concerning the practical operation of the prohibitory law in his State, Kansas "As a matter of fact. I don't see anything wrong with ion. It works very well in Kansas. The procition people have the prohibition law-that's what the wanted—and the whistey drinkers have all the whister they want. There seems to be no reason for complain then. Soth sides ought to be perfectly satisfied."

This catches pretty well the characteristics of Mr. INGALIS's style when he means to be sarcastic. Nevertheless, we don't be lieve he said it.

Of course the alleged remarks of the Sen ator constitute a sneer at prohibition and at the Prohibitionists. A law intended to suppress the whiskey traffic, yet under which the whiskey drinkers can buy all the whis key they want, is a fraud and a farce; and it is an insuit to the intelligence of any sincere Prohibitionist to affirm that he is satis fied with the results of such a law.

The reason why we suspect the genuine ness of the remark attributed to Benator INCALLS by the Boston Herald is that he has just written over his own name a letter giving a very different picture of the workings of the prohibitory law in Kansas. This letter appears in the last number of the uquan. Mr. INGALLS writes with perfeet seriousness of the question which the correspondent of the Boston Herald reports him as dismissing with a gibe. He writes as a disbeliever in the theory of prohibition and therefore his testimony as to the practical benefits of the system is all the more weighty and impressive:

"My disbelled in prohibition probably renders me nore disinterested observer of its results, and I do n its, and I do no besitate to say that, though attended with some deploya-ble tendencies, it has been of great advantage to the State, both morally and from the maternal and scenomic State, both morally and round the manners and concentrations resundpoint. Very few of he citizens would willingly return to the dominion of the dram shep, with its attend ant crima, disorder, and social missay. Whether the people would prefer prohibition to high license, I am not sure; but between prohibition and free whiskey, they would be practically quantitious for prohibit

Senator INGALIA reports that prohibition is so rigidly enforced in Kansas that "there is not an open dram shop or saloon from the Missouri River to Colorado." Although a vast deal of liquor is still surreptitiously consumed the barroom has disappeare Many intemperate men have been redeemed The weak have been fortified. The young have been sayed from temptation. Grocery bills are more promptly paid. The court records show a marked decrease in debt and crime. The predictions of the opponents f prohibition that immigration would be reselled from Kansas and capital averted hav not been fulfilled.

Such is the manly statement of Senator INGALLS with respect to the good results of an experiment to which he was and is totally

opposed. We give additional publicity to his statement for the same reasons that impelled him to make it. Quite as strongly onvinced as Mr. INGALLS that prohibition is wrong in principle and against the public interests, we are nevertheless disposed to at-tach proper weight to all intelligent and im-

partial testimony concerning its workings. Senator Ingalia's brief statement in the Chautauquan is worth more to the friends of prohibition than a hundred letters from NEAL Dow or a thousand editorial articles in the

#### grank organs. Looking Toward Mr. Dickinson.

Isn't it about time for Postmaster-General DICKINSON to set about rectifying the second most conspicuous defect of the administra tion of Postmaster-General VILAS?

Next to the failure to abolish the sickly green two-cent stamp, the most serious blot upon the record of Mr. VILAS was the uninterrupted presence of Postmaster PRARson, a Republican, at the head of the New York office. Both of these glaring inconthetic taste and true Democratic policy respectively-remain for Postmaster-General DICKINSON to get rid of.

The substitution of a vigorous brick-red stamp for the unhealthy green, and of a solid old Democrat for the Mugwump Republican who now presides over the des-tinies of our immediate fellow citizens' letiers, would be achievements for which the new Postmaster-General might justly claim oredit from every Democrat, esthetic or otherwise, in the whole country. And he would surely getit.

It would be an instructive circumstance If the rejection of the Hon. BOSWELL PETTIBONE FLOWER, as a candidate for member of the National Democratic Committee, should result in his becoming the candidate of the United Democracy for Governor of New York.

Senator FRYE's resolution calling for the collection of certain information in regard to should be speedily passed; but it should first be amended so as to include the amount of freight parried in bond or in sealed cars free of duty from points in the United States, through Canada by railroad to other points in the United States, or for transshipment abroad; and also of freights carried in a similar manner from points in the British possessions through the United States for reentry into the British provinces or for transchipment abroad

It looks more and more as if the prophecy of the Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON might com true, by the nomination of some other Republican than Mr. BLAINS and some other Demo crat than Mr. CLEVELAND.

Albany is having a gay old carnival, all on the ice and snow. Albany is not only the capi-tal of the State of New York, but the capital of bobsleddom. Nobody has bobsledded for all he is worth until he has seen the Albany bobsleds and the Albany pretty girls. When the people of the Bobsled City polish up the runners o their big bebsleds, then look out for rapid transit-and broken legs.

We do not like to challenge any statement of fact that is made by Mayor HEWITT, but there is one assertion in his speech to the loctors on Tuesday evening, to which we desire to enter a decided protest. "I know." said the Mayor, "that I am getting old;" and we say decidedly that this cannot be so. Mr. HEWITT has never been so young as he is at this moment; and, if the indications can be trusted, he has never been so happy. Long may he wave!

The rules of the Civil Service Commissioners are now in process of revision for the fifth time. But no amount of revision can bring them to sense. What they need is not revision.

We find in an English journal the interestng statement that "Oxford University wants ofessor of Political Economy." and spectfully nominate the Hon. FRANK HURD for the vacancy. If Mr. HURD should happen to prove unacceptable, there is still the Hon. trader as Hunn, with a great deal more wit record his sympathy with a little protection for the castor bean industry in his old district should not disqualify him for a profes sorship at Oxford.

At the same time we regret, for Oxford's sake that altogether the best man for the place, in natural talents and theoretical training, is no longer fit. The Hon, HENRY WATTERSON has ately announced his adherence to the protect donists, and therefore he could not consistently teach economics in a free trade college.

Assemblymen TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN'S Laundry Ticket bill was smashed as to its enactng clause in the Senate yesterday. The many robberies of Chinese laundries in this town ately have evidently inclined to mercy the hearts of the Witan at Albany.

The City Council of Worcester has voted to ask the Massachusetts Legislature to authorize a loan for parks in the heart of the Common wealth. According to Mr. GRORGE FRIEBIE HOAR, Worcester is the site of Paradise already and the centre of intelligence and morality. What does the place want of more parks, then It's safe to bet that Mr. Hoan knows about Paradises and all other sorts of parks. The good old Pre-Adamite well remembers when the original terrestrial Paradise was only a huckloberry pasture.

Gen. PRILIP H. SHERIDAN had a glorious welcome by the citizens of Boston vesterday and will have more to-day. But when he meets the gory veterans of the Ancient and Honor able Artillery Company, he will know what real martialists are.

The perplexities of a thinker are sadly flustrated in the letter of Mr. COURTLANDT PALMER, which we publish in another column. But to his final request to be directed in the way where he should go, there is no difficulty in giving an enlightening answer. Let him read THE SUN constantly, both in the morning and evening editions, studying its philosophy and imbibing its philanthropic principles Thus he will learn to vote the straight Demo cratic ticket and to make none but safe investmenta. Then he will become truly good, and doubts as to the future will disappear from his mental horizon.

The refusal of the British Government to add \$25,000 to a similar amount contributed by the Australians for a preliminary expedi ion to Antarctic waters will not be likely to discourage the advocates of south polar restatement that if the Australians will contribute liberally toward fitting out an expedition on a scale that will enable it to attempt exploration and not merely a reconneissance the home Government, in the interest of science, will be likely to bear a part of the expense. The leading scientific societies of Great Britain and Australia are heartly in favor of s renewal of Antarctic discovery, and the verfair prospect of Government aid, there is little doubt, will incite them to redouble their efforts to send out an expedition.

From the Philadelphia Stmet

"Soup or fish, sir ?" asked the waiter,
"Feither," replied the guest.
"That was a superficial question, wasn't is !"

The great news comes from Boston that the fashion obtains there of binding sets of Sympathy from Old Friends. books in a different color for each volume. want of variety which has lately characterized the literary productions of Boston may now be expected to disappear. SuperSetal.

FIFE PERMUARY DAYS.

Caratral Weet, Arranged in the House for Public Buildings Projects. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The success of the

House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in securing five consecutive days. beginning Feb. 21, for action upon its meas ures, probably means the passage of scores of these tills and the appropriation of many millong of dollars. There have already been intro diveed and referred to this committee 150 bills. and in the twenty days remaining before the may be brought in to strengthen the log-rolling ombination and share the plunder.

Precautions to make the work thorough have

een taken by specially providing that the House shall sit until 5 o'clock each day of the five, that the Speaker shall entertain no dilatery motions, and that debate on no bill shall exceed thirty minutes. This last would seem. from experience, to be an excessive act of caution, since half an hour's debate on any such bill would be most exceptional. The Senate a year ago put through twenty-sine public buildings bills in a little over an hour, with an aggregate ap-

put tarough twenty-sine public buildings bills in a little over an hour, with an aggregate appropriation of \$4.415.000, beating a previous record of twenty-five bills, aggregating \$3.001.000, in an hour and a half. It is said that the highest speed ever made was on a series of public buildings bills aggregating over a million, passed in ten minutes. Five days will probably be enough to clear the calendar of a couple of hundred bills and divide litteen or twenty millions.

As an indication of what it proposes for the five days, the House passed yesterday six bills within sixty minutes, aggregating \$610,000. One appropriates \$100,000 for a building in Ashaville, a town which contained an aggregate of \$516 men, women and children, at the last national census. A second gives \$100,000 to Greeneville, S. C., although an appropriation even of \$50,000 for the little place had been rejected in a previous Congress. Two others provide \$100,000 and \$60,000 respectively for Monroe, La, of \$700 people in the census year, and Pertamouth, Ohio, while still another gives \$100,000 to Springfield, and the remaining bill furnishes \$150,000 for a Signal Office building at Washington. From these specimens the character of the bills reserved for the five days may be judged.

at Washington. From these specimens the character of the bills reserved for the five days may be judged.

The Senate has on hand over sixty public buildings bills, appropriating an aggregate of between thirteen and fourteen million dollars; and as with eminent wisdom these have been distributed among hearly thirty States, the virtues of combination in passing such measures will again be made visible. The Senate does not need to make a careful preparation for a five days' lestival like that of the House. It can put through three-score bills at a sitting, and a member who may discover that his State has not received Senatorial courtesy in this matter only needs to bring forward his own bill for a share.

Among the eminent cities for which appropriations are now asked and expected are Galipelis, Plattsmouth. Defiance, which wants a building coating \$200,000: Statesville, Twarkans, and Stillwater. Secretary Folger once need that the needs of the Government at any place should determine the expediency of creeting a building there. But snany of the pending bills propose that places in which the Government can get and is getting all the room it wants for \$500 or \$1,000 a year shall erect buildings coating \$50,000 or \$10,000. The revelations of the five days in February will be looked forward to with interest, and may show whather the Fiftieth Congress proposes to make itself a record for coacmy of for extravagance.

### A WESTERN APPEAL

President Cleveland Invited to Withdraw Mis Candidacy. From the Kansas Democrat.

From the Ennist Bemerat.

If anything was lacking to convince President Cleveland that his candidacy for a second term would call forth determined opposition, not only from the rank and file of Democracy, but from many of the most influential leaders of the Democratic party, it certainly was furnished by the stubborn contest between the Hill and Cleveland forces at the recent meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at Albany, N. Y., over the attempted election of a member of the National Democratic Committee.

Albany, N. Y., over the attempted election of a member of the National Democratio Committee.

Now that President Cleveland is fully aware of the political situation in the Empire State, what action will be take? What course will be taken at this critical hour by the Democratid Executive? The career of President Cleveland up to this date has been one of such exceptional spleador, he has been in so marked a degree a man of deatiny, it would be more than a personal misfortune, it would be more than a personal misfortune, it would be a calamity to the country at large, for him, now that he is standing on the very pinnacle of success, by any act to have the brillianety of his administration obscured, the sunlight of his fame darkened by an ecilpse.

We know how difficult it is for those who have once tasted of power and adulation willingly to resign such explice position, and in all the globe there is no loftier or more envisable position than to be the ruler of the American republic. But as we look at the political situation, what is the wise and proper path for President Cleveland to tread admits of no doubt. Two ways open before him at this hour. The one is flower strewn and pleasant, and leads to honor; the other is devious, dark, leading to a labyrinth of doubt and mental disquietude, if not loss of self-respect, while fortunate will be the heart-sick explorer if it ends not in enduring gloom and a lifetime of easeless regret.

not loss of self-respect, while fortunate will be the heart-sick explorer if it ends not in enduring gloom and a lifetime of eeaseless regret.

It is not too late yet for the young and high-minded President of the Republic to rise to the level of the occasion, bid the host of deceifful fatterers who throng to his presence begone, and say to the American people: "What I say I utter not lightly. I stand inflexibly now as in 1854 upon my solemn declaration in favor of limiting the Presidency to one term."

At this great turning point in the carser of President Cleveland, may we—not with the lip of honeyed blandishment, but in all sincerity—say to the Democratic Executive: Illustrious head of a great party, may one of the sincerest, if lowliest, of your many admirers plead with you. Before you take the irrevocable step of becoming a candidate for a second term, which we fear will end in your political destruction, will you once more cast your eye carefully over these lines, allowing their full significance to sink deep into your mind:

"I recognize in the eligibility of the President for redicction a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which should characterize a government by the poople."

Gen. Butler and the Touthful Carlesturie

Gen. Butler and the Yenthful Cartesturist.

From the Missouri Republican.

One of the pages in the House of Representatives had a faculty of drawing. His sketches of the members were fairly good carloatures. The easiest mark for his pencil was the statesman from Massachusetts, and the carlcatures of Ben began to float around the house pretty premiscuously. The matter coming to the attention of Mr. Butler, complaint was made to the Doorkeeper, who had charge of the pages. The offending boy was kept after adjournment to be reprimanded. He was taken before the statesman, who had waited to hold court on the little criminal.

"So you are the boy that has been making these pictures?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, go to the cloak room and get my hat."

The boy scampered off on the errand, glad even for the momentary respite but revolving in his mind the possible character of the impending nunishment, which was such that the jud e needed his hat before going to the place of execution. When the youngster had returned and transhingly yielded up the tile, the General, who has an enormous head, threw the hat like a candle snuffer, down over the tow head and flaming face of the boy. It covered him like a second mortgage.

"My son," said the hero of New Orieans, "when you can fill that hat you caricature Benjamin F. Butler. Now go."

#### Beligion in the British Royal Family. From Fanity Fair.

The exchange of compliments which has just passed between the Queen and the Pope has given rise to some foolish talk about her Majesty's religious opinous. It has been op ny said that she has a leaning to ward the Catholic Church or if she has not that many her children have. This is nonstone. The Queen is, if any thing outside the Church of England. A stanch Prostly terian. She likes a service without display, and a ser mon without length. Canons Rowsell and Duckworth are among her faverite pulpit orators as are many of the well-known Soutch divines As for the other mem-bers of the royal family, the Prince of Wales likes any liturgy that has go in it. The Princess is strongly ad-dicted to the schoul of the late Dr. Pusey. Prince E4-ward who shares his mother's views goes with her. Neither of them. however, has ever shown the slightest neilnation or wish to leave the Church of England for he communion of Rome.

From the Philadelphia Coll.
The opposition to President Cleveland in his own party appears to be centred in the pivotal States It is worthy of notice that the same States are not in

From the Lendon tours Journal.

Though Mrs. Langtry is no longer proud to say "the is an Englishwoman." we cannot refrain from taking a sappliturers in her for ner beauty said her talen, for a special and are, interedore, serry she has been suffering overely from manacial form. Cont-Tail Filriations.

The coat-tail flirtation is the latest whaled coat tail bearing dusty too marks means have sucken to your father.

THE PAY OF PEDERAL JUDGES.

The Meagre Pittance upon which They are Obliged to Live.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that an able delegation of the New York bar have had an interview with the Judiciary Com mittee of the House to urge an increase of the salaries of the New York Federal Judges; that the Federal Judges of Chicago also had a hear ing. This is right. The salaries of these dis tinguished Judges should undoubtedly be in creased. But is it proper that the Federal Judges of the rest of the country should be ignored in the increase of salary?

There is no more important or magnificent jurisdiction in any court than that of the Dis district Judge of the United States, who also acts as Circuit Judge, and none so in adequately paid by a general Government. Now, take the District Judge of my district. He is comparatively a young man and of great ability. His income before he went on the bench was about \$5,000 from his practice, and he has no other means. I do not give his name, for he would not forgive this appeal. He has a large family. His children are at school and while he lives very economically I know o my own knowledge that it is with the greatest my own knowledge that it is with the greatest difficulty he can make both ends meet on his pittful salery. This is \$3,500. Like a true man, as he is, he keeps his life insured for the benefit of his wife and children; otherwise his death would leave them in great poverty.

From what are his own neressary expenses and cost of living here, and allowing for difference in size of family, the writer knows that the necessary expenses of this Judge cannot be less than as follows:

rens than as follows:
Life insurance per annum
Renss rent per annum
Living expenses per annum
His ordest daughter at bearding school.
Two other Children at college.
Bervant's wages per annum

States.
States.
Will not TRE SUN with its generous and libgral control editorially speak up for the Judges?
Their position prevents them from speaking
for themselves, and this also should be considered. A MEMBER OF THE SOUTRERN BAR.

#### A PHILOSOPHER'S PERPLEXITY. How Poor, how Rich, how Abject, how

Aurust, How Wonderful to Man! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Am I Ammi, or am I not Ammi? I find myself like the little woman in Mother Goose who, having her petticoats cut all round about looked sadis apon her shortened skirts and exclaimed:

Lawk a mercy on me, this be none of I!" Without even having made my profession of faith as an Anarchist, or even as a Socialist, I have been proclaimed all over the country as both; and I think that my fellow citizens should be profoundly grateful that I do not amuse my

be profoundly grateful that I do not amuse myself by walking down Broadway pitching dynamite bombs into the street car windows.

I am announced as the Socialist millionaire. A great many papers know accurately that I am worth just \$3.009.000, but the informant who is the source of your little article of Jan. 38 has investigated my books sufficiently to know that my estate is just \$200.000.

Between these two extremes I find myself in a mental condition of great financial uncertainty and consequent worry. It has been said very extensively that I am all ready to capitalize a socialistic newspaper, which I had coarcely ever heard of, by drawing my check for \$75,000 in its support. But now I learn that the utmost I can do is to contribute two or three thousand dollars.

The whole thing is really too bad. I really don't know which way to turn.

In the midst of these sore conflicts I feel like the sellow at the fork of two roads in the Louisiana swamp, where if he took the one to the right he'd think that he'd got into hell, and if he took the one to the left, he'd wish that he'd echosen the other.

Perhaps in the obscurity I am under regarding my own affairs. THE SUS with its rays can illuminate my path and direct me in the way wherein I should go.

Courtiand Plance.

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The 30-ten gun on a disappearing carriage having been mounting in the same way.

It seems to be admitted that the Germans have ob-

ined possession of a Lebel rifls. there is to be a grand international exhibition in Ber-lin next May of hunting trophies, of all sorts of game, ancient and modern arms, and implements used in

It is seven hours and a quarter now from Lendon to

The piano was lately heard in St. Pani's Cathedral in the Passion music, and it is regularly beard in a Knights-bridge church in the Sunday service. The first madrigal composed by Mr. Charles Fautley, the famous baritone, is said to be of excellent music. "Testotal editions" of the Scottish poets are now pub

"One blithe rule night when we were ----And from Surns:
"Willie brewed a peck o' tra la la." As a result of John L. Sullivan's British career, a lealer has sold 500 sets of boxing gloves, as agains about a desen the year before.

Rubinstein's opera of "Moses" will be produced to Kaiser William has contributed 700,000 marks to help along the Berlin opera. It was precisely the amount o st year's deficit.

last year's deficit.

The stones of Temple Bar, afterflaving been exposed for eleven years, have been built up into a gateway of a rewer's residence. It is now called "Temple Beer." The steel steamer Ocean 2.800 tens the first of a nex rope, was launched at Greenock last week. Australia's request that the British treasury contribu

£3,000 to an Antarctic expedition has been retused. Pasteur's plan of exterminating rabbits by inocu hem with obleken chelera has been tried at Rheim ith success. A bomb has exploded on the British turf. The stew

ards of the Jockey Club have refused to grant a license to ride to the premier jockey, C. Wood. Another jockey of the first rank. George Barrett, has also been back listed, and W Glever's license will not be granted unti after the first week's racing of the year. Sear Admiral Louis Hutton Vesturme recently com mitted suicide by heating a poker red hot and thrustin

it into his beweis.

Electrical motors are to be introduced on the London andergrounds. a. "Thesire d'Application." holding 200 people, has been opened for the performance of classic French works by the best pupils of the Conservateire. The chief

sctors of the Française are its managers. 275,000 tens less of sugar best root were grown in Burope during 1827 than in 1882.
The international committee for putting down gam-bling at Monte Carlo is now very active.
Dimothylphen/soxyphyragol is said by the Hospital Gasetie to be good for rhoumatiam. It comes from Ger-

The Baltic pertof Reval is now the Russian Liverpoo or importing American raw cotton Fifty cotton-lade Steamers, directly from America, arrived lately in one

preparing to drive the Laucashire fabrics out of the Str George Chetwynd, a great friend of Mrs. Langtry's who was accessed by Lerd Durham of Irregularity on the turt, in not seeings on very well. He first challenged Lord Durham to a duel, and upon refusal announced that he would sue him at law. He has not sued, and lately notified the Jockey Club that they should make the investigation. The London Field says that the club hould not listen to him until he has gone to court.

The Jewish race made their entries into the court of Vienna for the first time on Jan 20 in the person of Baron and Baroness Rothschild. 5 The Hosia, a torpede catcher, is now being built by the

British admiratty, 500 feet inng and with engines of 20,000 herse power, and to steam 20% knots. Her Henry Wespens sary in the last Ametersh Centery that "few persons can done that crawation, as a made of safely decomposing the body after death, is at mode of safely decomposing the body after death, is at all events the mest rapid and efficient agent known." The Vatiena is the most positie sourt in Europa. Replies to all communications are addressed with the titles assumed by the original correspondents, be they counts, dukes, or princes. The Pope sever stops to ask whether the grantlemen are grantle noblemen or not. The tron horse crossed the Orus on Jan. 16. A train carrying Gen. Anneahoff and the Boy of the district passed over the great bridge, which is 6.876 Post iong. The Eussians and the gates of India are much mener than they used so he.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. Mr. William A. Clark, President of the Board of Frate of Butte Montana, telegraphed to President Cleveline a day or two ago the Indismation of that body at as a loged attempt of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company

loged attempt of the Northern Facilic Raitrond Company to acquire interest lands under its patent. Hr. Clerk was in New York not long since. He often somes bern and Mr. Donneilo of the banking house of Denneil, Lawson & Simpson of this city, has for a long time been nominal head of the Rutte banking house of Denneil Clark Larrabia, of which Mr. W. A. Clark in the leading spirit. He is a remarkable traveller, and is as must at home in Constantinople as in the "greatest mining camp on earth," which is his home. Three Clark breshers went to Mentana about twenty years ago. The ideal william A., is the richest man in Sutta, and county ors went to Meatana about twenty years ago. The side set. William A., is the richast man in Butte, and count his money by the million. He is Prasident of the Neaten Mining Company, of the Butte Board of Trade, of the principal bank in his camp, and is interested in a scen of important enterprises in the Territory. J. Rose Clark his next brother, is cashier of the bank and James t. Clark, the youngrat, is superimendent of the Monling mine. They are plain, unassuming men, for the man part, though the close than liking fork id gives and part. de for gross, as it is called in Montana and thinks nothing of running over to Paris to see a new opera

Prozen migiature waves of slush still occupy theside-walks in front of many of the large charitable and eds-cational institutions. Their managers think they has too much street frontage to be theid strictly to the day of sidewalk cleaning as imposed on private citizens.

f sidewalk cleaning as imputed.

Some New York banks seem to prefer paying taller.

Some New York banks seem to prefer paying taller. who are crusty and cut in manner, atmoogh all the other officials are expected to cultivate snavity of man-mer. Paying tellers who are anxious to oblige are som-times expensive inxuries when forged checks are in the

New York Spiritualists have kept very quiet for some time, but are much interested in a patriotic manifestation made a day or two ago for the benefit of a distinguished skeptic. The distinguished skeptic came is two in the interests of Ool Perten's great celebration to be held April 50, if the Citizens' Committee and the Board of Trade Committee can agree on a definite plan of settler, in hence of the hundredth anniversary of Fresidest George Washington's first inaugural address. He was fairly affame with patriotism, and after the duties of the day looked about him for an evening's amusement. fairly affame with patriotism, and after the duties of the day looked about him for an evening's amusement as invitation to be present at a seance on Sixth arous seemed to chime in with his mood, and he went The spirits, as the modium officiaring called them, rapped to spirits, as the medium omerating cannot have, rapped to the table with great case and freedom, wrote on data, househad on the walls, and exerted themselves in an apthe table with great case and freedom, wrote on data, knocked on the walls, and excreted themselves in an as-usually haloyon and vociferous fashios. But they disa' convince the patriet of their spirituality and reants-ness until they were requested to write inside a double state, in which were screwed up a fragment of red crayon, white orayon and bine crayon, respectively. When the slate was unacrowed and he saw the wind "red" written in red crayon, "white" in white crava, and "blue" in blue crayon, the patriot declared himself

A Clinton place street car, on which hung a carl A Clinton place street car, on which hung a say stating that it ran straight to the French sleamer is Champagne. "new in port." brought a hig crowd of French people along Eighth street yesterday. Many of them were new arrivals, and they must have formed a strange opinion of the boasted civilization of the contry they had just arrived in. The jigger in which they were riding crawled along through the mud and shah until at last the poor, miserable herse that pulled at a could drag it no further. A half dozen of the men had to get out and waik, and their wives and awardnesses. to get out and waik, and their wives and sweethers waved adloux to them, as they stepped off the beet platform, as earneady as though existence in such a vehicle was perilous indeed, and the hour of paring

had arrived.

The Allen was bolding forth at atable in the Normal Rouse cafe on Saturday to Lew Allen, one of Howa & Bunned's clerka and a couple of others, when adereputable-looking and frowsy tramp blew in at the four with a few lead pencils in his hand. They hurriedly gave him a coin aplece. Sheridan Shook stood under the portieres shrewdly scanning the tramp, who was abered. He noticed a little mite of a waiter coming toward the tramp with hostile intentions. Sheridan Shook thrust his hand into his pecket, picked out a favocan piece, and when the tramp handed him over a peed for inspection he scanned it closely, puiling it out of the holder and putting it back several times as if studying its construction. The waiter remained at the tramp's conconstruction. The watter remained at the tramp's costains the while. After the warm glow had permested the tramp's marrew benes and limbered him up fleet handed ever the five-cent piece he had in his hand all the while. Then the watter got in his fine work on the framp. An onlocker said that Shook had a warm got to his head and an arm got to he had not be the head in the same part of the same p

A red-faced eld tar, who ham't trod the quarter dekt for a score of years, went up to the parade of the lib-boom Club at New Lendon and said he hadn't had u much fun since he was Commodore of the merchan facet at Shanghal, away back in the 'don. In these days said he, the oldest Captain in that port, where all the merchant flage of the world flew, would be slecied Commodore, and from his yease! a gnu would be first at sunrise and sunset. The Yankee Captain had as sighteen pounder aboard that waked the Chinese cohes twice a day with the most flendish noise ever heard is those parts. As English skipper, who thought he ought to have been honored with the seniority, complained to the sutherfities of Shanghal that it was dangerous to the authorities of Shanghai that it was dangerous mailow Brether Jonathan to fire so disbolical a piece.
The almond-eyed Dogberry, whose jurisdiction had been invoked, investigated, and finally promulgated an edict in support of harmless saintee as follows: "Meliona man shoot ne pilled, fire much as he diam pleases!"

Mr. Paul Philippoteaux, the French artist, whe pi ed the cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg cele brated his thirty-eighth birthday yesterday at his home at Auduben Fark. Hereceived during the day a num-ber of congratulatory despatches from friends is Europe, and in the evening gave a dinner party which was attended by thirty-six guests.

### BUNBEAMS.

—Maine claims to have sixteen men and women who have lived more than 100 years, and need of inhabitants who are over 90.

-Mrs. John Guest of Wichita has well employed her twenty years of married life, for she he borne twenty-two children, twice giving birth to true and ence to triplets. -The oldest member of the Passams quoddy tribe is Tomah-Witch and he is 107 years off.

fall trapped and hunted. He is quite feeble this winter. -A correspondent in Japan says that be has learned how to tio a horse in the streets. He was most looking steed hitched to a cart standing in fruit a shop, and the horse stood, not because he was inteled to a post, but because his forelegs were tied togethe with a stout cord. -A young woman up in Redwood Callon, Col., not long ago was walking through a pasture what a bad bull ran bellowing at her. She flung herself fast down on the ground, feigning death, heping that the

brute would not touch ber. But he charged all the same and, thrusting his horns into her new bustle, tore it from its anchorage and cantered away with it on his best while the young woman made fast time for the fesca -At Athens, Ga., the other evening, great preparations were made for a wedding among the col-

preparations were made for a weedling amount in second felts. The bride was prepared in gorgeous riment: the table greaned with good things. But the groom came such he sent word that he could not be present. Another young man effered to take his place but the bride objected. Then all felt to eating and drisking and the occasion was quite as joily, and all enjoyed themselves as though there was really a wordding.

—George Arnold of Battle Creek, Mich. — George Ariold of Battle Creek, althu-was sentenced the ether day to thirty days in the county jail for larceny. The court officers were too busy to take Arneld to Marshall, where the jail is and so he said he d go alone. They took him at his word, gave him a railread ticket, and started birs off. He reached the jail sit right, and reported to the Sheriff, who was se surprised that he would not believe Arneld's story until the court efficers by telegraph, assured him that George curch it she legical un.

Letters sent to the Birmingham and Midland institute, which is about to have a manuscript exhibition at its annual conversations, show that an exhibition at its annual conversations, show that Abdrew Lang does not keep his manuscript. Justin Me Carthy works with a type writer. Mr. Shorthouse, anasof of "John Ingicasat." makes acrappy manuscripts. Marion Crawford writes his improvements into hit draft. Mr. Sesant has not kept any of the manuscripts of the Rice partnership. See Harte is not in possession of the absets of his sarilest stories. The "copy" of many famous books has already been secured.

These tail down. Famt of a poor fallow who

-They tell down East of a poor fellow who They tell down East of a poor fellow who ewad a remarkaning far key, and who also owed a risk man. The hey was about all the property the poor debter had worth levying on, and the law exempted man's only pig the day the creditor meeting the debter said. The need ancher pig, it me send you a nice liftie one. The poor man was automished. "Why, I owe far the hog I ve got now "he alammared "Never mind, you need another one, and I'll sendit," and he did and the little pig was put in the pon by the side of the fast was and tesh it a way, and thus the law law law law law. ached the fat hor and tech it away, and thus the law

and the rich man were squisted.

—Congressman Bahkhead, who represents the Birmingham district of Alabama, received a news-paper the other day containing interviews with Ale-bama members on the tariff and the President's metsame members on the tariff and the Presidents means. He was pleased to see that he had consider able space detailed to bis own views, and then saw that the interviews had been annotated. After his first doesn words was this note: "The place to have stopped." Asother member had said that he had nothing to say, and sterview had the nose: "See what a statesmi says." Another member was "not in when the reperi-called," and the annotator wrote "sly for." Mr. San head has been studying the newspaper, and thinks he